



**SYMBOLS OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY AS REFLECTED IN
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S NOVEL, *THE MAN OF PROPERTY***

A Final Project

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for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

in English

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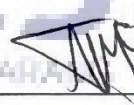
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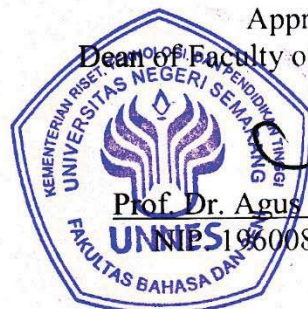


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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I, Fikhi Zakhiyati, hereby declare that this final project entitled *Symbols of Capitalist Society as Reflected in John Galsworthy's Novel, The Man of Property* is purely my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institutes. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is also given.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step.

(Lao Tzu)



**To my beloved mother, father, brother, sister,
little brother, and uncle for their ending support
and prayer for me**

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Praise to Allah the merciful and the greatest, the one who possess the universe and everything in it. Because of His grace, I as the researcher can finally finish my final project entitled *Depiction of Capitalist Society through Symbols as Reflected in The Man of Property by John Galsworthy*.

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ABSTRACT

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Capitalist society is a group of people who are applying capitalism in their daily social life. They are people who invest in a business. Capitalism itself is characterized by the private ownership of resources and the use of a system of markets and prices to coordinate and direct economic activity. It is an economic system based on the private ownership of wealth. Regarding to this conception, *The Man of Property* by John Galsworthy reflected some symbols of capitalist society through the intrinsic elements of the novel. The main focuses of this study are to elaborate the symbols of capitalist society which is found in the intrinsic elements of the novel and how the symbols represent capitalist society.

The researcher employed a descriptive-qualitative method in which the data were taken in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. By using it, the researcher interpreted and reported the data descriptively. The approach of this study was sociology of literature since it conceived shapes, manners, and social meanings that related to history and social situation in a time period. By using the approach, the researcher did the analysis to get the result of the study. In collecting the data, the researcher used several steps by reading the novel thoroughly, identifying, advisory, inventorying, selecting, classifying, and reporting.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that there are some symbols of capitalist society found in the intrinsic elements of the novel, *The Man of Property*. They are fashionable clothes, nickname, big houses, city, great horses, and expensive barrister. Supporting by an idea of sociologist named David Popenoe, all of those symbols indicate three basic characters of capitalist society, property, profit, and competition. In this study, the characteristic of property is indicated by the symbols of big houses and fashionable clothes, the characteristic of profit is indicated by the symbols of city and nickname, and the characteristic of competition is indicated by the symbols of great horses and expensive barrister. In addition, the symbols of capitalist society in the novel also depict capitalist society in the late-nineteenth-century of England.

Finally, this study is expected to give a new view to the readers about symbols that can have the deep moral values found in literary works, and they can be the picture of our today condition and heighten our awareness toward life.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I presents introduction of the study which consists of general background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report. Description of each subchapter is presented as follows.

1.1 Background of the Study

A society consists of all the groups which the individuals within it are members. It is the largest group to which many individuals belong. It is made up population, organization, time, place, and interest. It means that society is defined by a large group of the same species that lives together in the same place, time, organization and interest. People are born into an ongoing society with already-made culture as a part of society. They should act and behave appropriately following norms, culture, and customs in their society. In short, each individual has to behave appropriately with the regulation of the society where he or she lives. The culture, which society makes, consists of patterned ways of thinking, feeling, and reacting, acquired and transmitted mainly by symbols, constituting the distinctive achievements of human groups, including their embodiments in artifacts (Wellek and Warren, 1949:55). In the broad sense, human culture includes everything that all the people in the society know, believe, and expect, that is being transmitted

and communicated to other members of the society, especially to younger generation.

People have to communicate one another in order to create social relationships among them, so that they can give and get what they need in life. People cannot live separately without any relationship with the others. They live among their society and have to build a relationship with the others. People will always need a relationship to deal with problems that they have because sometimes they cannot solve the problem by their own hands. In other words, people can do nothing without the help of other people. People need to share and to learn from other people in order to have the meaning of life.

One of the problems that usually appear in society is social class. Discussing on social class never reaches an end. The topic always exists as long as human beings live in this world. Social class can be influenced by social status. People realize that the upper-class usually has the authority to control a society. Talking about social class, indirectly the researcher is also talking about capitalist society. Capitalist society is a group of people who are applying capitalism in their daily social life. Capitalism closely deals with the pursuit of profit, so it makes many individuals compete to gain profit for their own sake without regarding others. This condition has set their mind to become such kind of realization of human selfishness.

Capitalism problems not only exist in real life, but also emerge in works of literature. Literature is simply meant as a textual form, an object of the study.

People read or watch a work of literature for some reasons. They not only want to gain enjoyment but also want to find some benefits from the work as people learn that literature has some values to contribute to moral education. Literature helps people grow both personally and intellectually. It develops their imagination, increases their understanding, and deepens their powers of sympathy (Robert, 1998:2). Therefore, literature is one of the sources of information we need which can encourage our way of thinking. By reading, watching and analysing literary works, people can get some benefits, so it can develop someone's intellectual capacity and sensitivity in responding to surrounding.

Wellek and Warren (1949:94) stated that literature represents "life" and "life" is in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and their inner subjective world of individual have also objects of literary "imitation". Thus, literature is one of media for people to express their ideas, thoughts, experiences and imaginations. Literature also helps people know about life, including its conflict, culture, habit, ambition, social, and even political life.

The study of social phenomena can be done through literary works, such as novel. According to Clara Reeve excerpted by Wellek and Warren (1949:223), novel is one of many literary work forms. It is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written. Novel is also used in its broadest sense to designate any extended fictional narrative almost always in prose (Wellek and Warren, 1949:342). People are interested in the story presented in a novel not only by the fun of fantasy, but also by their interest in reality. A novel can give its readers a deeper picture of problems or situations people face in the real world. By

reading a novel, the readers can see how people act, think, and react to the conflict they have. Novel can also function as a reflection for people to be more critical about their lives.

Based on the explanation above, when people watch or read the literary works, such as a novel, they can capture not only the imaginative story that the author creates, but also the factual need of information. For example, a good novel contains moral values, and people who have a deep interest in literature, usually analyse the moral values that are delivered in various forms. It means that different people could capture different moral values through the story depending on their literary interest.

The moral values of the novel can be delivered through symbols. The symbols can be in the form of the characters that play their characteristics or from the atmosphere of the story itself. Basically, symbols indicate and represent ideas, concepts, and other abstractions. Moreover, the symbols are created when an object or living thing comes to stand in our minds for an idea or feeling. Furthermore, the moral values can be shown by the symbols, as quoted by David A. Pharies that a symbol is a sign which refers to the object that it denotes by virtue of a law, usually an association of general ideas, which operates to cause the symbol to be interpreted as referring to that object (Wellek and Warren, 1949:40). He also stated that symbol is connected with its object by virtue of the idea of the symbol-using mind, without which no such connection would exist (1949:41). Thus, symbol is something such an object, picture, written word, a sound, a piece of music, or a particular work that represents something else by

association, resembles or convention, especially a material object used to represent something invisible.

In this final project, the researcher would like to discuss the symbols of capitalist society found in the John Galsworthy's *The Man of Property* and how the symbols represent capitalist society. This novel also gives information to understand how the depiction of capitalist society in England during the late-nineteenth-century through Forsyte family. It can be found from their lifestyle, attitude, and their way of thinking.

Furthermore, as a student of English Literature, the researcher had attempted to conduct a research for the purpose of completing the final project. Thus, the topic under discussion in this final project is *Depiction of Capitalist Society through Symbols as Reflected in The Man of Property by John Galsworthy*.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The topic entitled *Symbols of Capitalist Society as Reflected in John Galsworthy's The Man of Property* is chosen based on the following reasons.

Firstly, the researcher wants to show that *The Man of Property* novel is one of literary works which contains a social phenomenon that reflects the condition of capitalist society in England during the late-nineteenth-century. The novel represents ideas or concepts of social condition of capitalist people which are demonstrated by the author. By discussing it, the researcher wants to share the

idea and issue about social life because it is important and obviously happen in people's every day of life.

Secondly, the novel is also interesting to be discussed because symbols of capitalist society have not been explored before. Some of previous researchers had discussed about capitalist society, but most of them only explained the social system and social class phenomenon. In this study the researcher wants to give some explanation about the implementation of symbols and its use in people life.

Thirdly, the novel has many deep moral values that represent the recent issue which are represented through its symbols. This study can help people to understand the condition of their social life and social environment. Thus, they can take the best way and action to encounter any issues in their lives.

1.3 Statements of the Problems

In order to have a thorough analysis; this final project will be focused on the following problems stated below:

1. What are the symbols of capitalist society found in the intrinsic elements of Galsworthy's *The Man of Property*?
2. How do the symbols represent capitalist society as reflected in Galsworthy's *The Man of Property*?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the kinds of symbols found in the John Galsworthy's *The Man of Property*.
2. To describe how the symbols represent capitalist society as reflected in John Galsworthy's *The Man of Property*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

After analysing the novel, the researcher has the benefit of understanding how John Galsworthy constructed the symbols of capitalist society as reflected in *The Man of Property* novel as what is inside the story. The result of this study will hopefully be useful for the students in understanding capitalist society, especially about the upper-class of British society and its social life. Besides, the researcher can state two significances of the study into the following statements:

The first significance of this study is theoretical value. It can improve readers' knowledge about literature and its relation to the other sciences. The second significance of this study is practical value. It can improve knowledge for researcher especially in making a research. This final project can also be a reference for the next researcher, and the study will give information for those who are interested to conduct another study with the similar topic.

1.6 Outline of the Report

The discussion of the study will be divided into chapters and subchapters. The explanation of each chapter can be elaborated as follow:

Chapter I is the introduction which explains the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and the outline of the report.

Chapter II is review of related literature. This chapter is divided into three sub- chapters. They are reviews of the previous studies, theoretical reviews, and theoretical framework. The theoretical reviews consists of intrinsic elements of novel, sociology in literature, symbol, capitalist society, and England in nineteenth century.

Chapter III is method of investigation. It deals with the method used by the researcher in doing the research. It includes the object of the study, the target of the study, the role of the researcher, the type of data, the procedure of collecting the data, and the procedure of analysing the data.

Chapter IV is going to be the analysis, which discusses the topic in detail. It discusses the result of the analysis about the object of the research. In this chapter, the researcher presents the finding, data interpretation, as well as the answers from the problems provided in the first chapter.

Chapter V is the conclusion and suggestion. It contains the conclusion which is the crystallization of the research result and followed by suggestion dealing with the subject matter of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses review of the previous studies which have similar topic or related topic with this study, theoretical reviews, and theoretical framework. In theoretical reviews, there are discussions about intrinsic elements of novel, sociology in literature, symbol, capitalist society, and England in nineteenth century.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

In a study conducted by Tri Anna Kusumastuti (2009), it was found out that there were symbols of the Nature Destruction in Ang Lee's Film *Hulk*. The film was about a transformation of the main character; Bruce into a *Hulk* caused by a genetic mutation experimented by his father, David. The purposes of this study were to find out what symbols of the nature destruction reflected in the film, how the symbols reflected the nature destruction, and explain how those symbols described recent condition. The symbols in the film could be in form of the characters that represent ideas or concepts of our nowadays condition. In this study, it is clear that the writer says symbols can have the deep moral values found in literary works, and they can be the picture of our today condition and heighten our awareness toward life. Although this study is comprehensive enough as a starting point, unfortunately, the researcher still needs more adequate data to support the research.

The other study which has similar topic is by Ibnu Hajar (2009) entitled *Symbolic Meaning of the Fairy Tale of the Nightingale*. He said that the *Nightingale* was the reflection of the authors' personal life. This study described that the author who had much imagination, their personal life could be reflected into their literary works. Regarding to this conception, the main focus of this study was to elaborate the meaning of the author's literary work, Hans Christian Andersen, his personal life reflected into his literary work, a fairy tale of *The Nightingale*, through his biography, *The True Story of My Life*. Based on the analysis, the writer of this study found out that there are symbolic meanings of the fairy tale of the nightingale which based on our cultural and historical tradition. Related to the personal life of the author, some of the cultural and historical traditions in symbolic meaning are reflections of the authors' personal life. This study can be one of references to support the research, but the researcher would say that such research needs to be continued with topics which are more specific.

Another study is conducted by Elisabeth Oseanita Pukan (2011). In her study entitled *Socialism vs. Capitalism as Reflected in George Orwell's Animal Farm*, Pukan analyzed the battle between Socialism and Capitalism as adopted ideologies and systems in society. Her final project was aimed at analyzing the tone of the novel; finding out the positions of Socialism and Capitalism in *Animal Farm*; and knowing the reposition of Socialism and Capitalism in the work. The result of her study was that there was no perfect ideology and system. Every system had its own weaknesses when it attempted to establish an ideal condition for society. The truth about certain ideology was not

always absolute. On the basis of the conclusions, several suggestions could be offered. In this study, it is very clear that the writer found social class system in the society which has influenced the way of the society thinking. Then, this way of their thinking becomes their ideology in doing their life. This study is related enough to be one of references, but the researcher would say that such research needs to be continued with topics which are more specific.

Nenin Astiti Ayunda conducted her study entitled *The Capitalist Dominance Found in Shirley Jackson's "The Lottery"* in 2006. Her study dealt with Marxism Theory, particularly Capitalism as one of society's step to Marxism. It analysed the capitalist dominance found in Shirley Jackson's *The Lottery*. One of the objectives of her study was to find out the background of the growth of Capitalism and the cause of existence of Capitalism. The result of her study was that the capitalists dominate the workers through work fields and civic activities. These two different social classes lived in a village where the lottery exists. Those who did not have power and position in society where the lottery exists would not be allowed to control the lottery that is admitted as the most prominent inherited tradition. The capitalists used the available opportunity to conduct the lottery. Thus, they endorsed their power and reinforced their Capitalism ideology to strengthen their existence in society.

This study aims to complete the studies which had been conducted or written previously. Those two previous studies conducted by Tri Anna Kusumastuti and Ibnu Hajar tend to focus on the symbol reflections in everyday of life. The study which have been done by Tri Anna Kusumastuti, only explained

that the symbol reflection presents our nowadays condition without giving some literary additions. Whereas, Ibnu Hajar in his study discussed that there is relationship between symbol reflection and authors' personal life. He added some literary addition to support his study.

Then the other two previous studies that conducted by Elisabeth Oseanita Pukan and Nenin Astiti Ayunda focus on Capitalist society and the social class system which happen to the bourgeoisie and the proletariats. These two researches can be the theoretical reference to support the research because it explains the theory that relates with the study. In this study, the researcher wants to complete the previous studies on Capitalism research. The focuses on the symbols of capitalist society because the ideology of capitalism grows on social life till today. By studying the symbol, people can understand the condition of their social life and social environment. Thus, they can take the best way and action to encounter any issues in their life.

2.2 Theoretical Reviews

2.2.1 Intrinsic Elements of Novel

Novel is the genre of the literary work that the researcher employed in this study. According to Clara Reeve as quoted by Wellek and Warren (1949:223) said that novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written. It is realistic and develops from the lineage of non-fictitious narrative forms: the letter, the journal, the memoir or biography, and the chronicle or history. In other words, novel develops out of documents. Traditionally, novel has to take the time

dimension seriously. This calls our attention to an important cultural phenomenon: the old narrative or story (epic or novel) happened in such time.

A good novel is able to widen its readers' sympathies, help its readers' sense of proportion, and educate its readers' moral judgment. Therefore, a novel has a splendid function to strengthen our imaginative sympathies and insights and make us wiser and better (Roberts and Jacobs, 1998:9). Like short story, a novel tells a story and it is developed late in history. However, novel presents more than an episode. The writer has the freedom to develop plot, characters, and theme slowly. In many great novels, the characters are born, grow up, and die. They develop and change, even a whole society may be seen to change. Sometimes a family's cyclic progress and decline are also shown. The novel shows a character deteriorating or improving because some reasons in a time period. Once in a while in closely sequence of plot, something has happened in time then the situation at the end is very different from at the opening.

Analytical criticism of the novel has customarily distinguished elements of novel. Roberts and Jacobs (1998: 53) had explained common elements of work fiction (novel). They are character, plot, setting, structure, and idea or theme. Here are explanations about all of these elements.

2.2.1.1 Character

Character can be defined as a verbal representation of human being with all the good and bad traits of being human (Roberts and Jacobs, 1998: 54). Most stories are concerned with characters that are facing a major problem, which may involve interactions with other characters, with difficult situations, or with an idea or

general circumstances that force action. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving.

2.2.1.2 Plot

Plot is fictional characters that are drawn from life; go through a series of like actions or incidents which make up the story (Roberts and Jacobs, 1998: 54). In a well done story, all the actions or incidents, speeches, thoughts, and observation are linked together to make up an entirety of the story. The essence of this unity is the development and resolution of a conflict in which the main character is engaged. The interaction of causes and effects makes up the story's plot as they develop sequentially or chronologically.

2.2.1.3 Setting

A setting in a story is the backdrop against which the characters act out the events (Roberts and Jacobs, 1998: 54). Setting grounds your writing in the reality of place and depicts the theme of your story through powerful metaphor. Without setting, characters are simply there, in a vacuum, with no reason to act and most importantly, no reason to care. Without a place there is no story. Setting help with plot determines and describes character and gives metaphoric links to theme.

2.2.1.4 Structure

Structure refers to the way a story is assembled (Roberts and Jacobs, 1998: 54). Chronologically, all stories are similar because the move from beginning to the end in accord with the time needed for *causes* to produce *effects*. But authors

choose many different ways to put their stories together. Some stories are told in straightforward, and the other stories are pieced together through out of sequence, episodes, speeches, periods, overheard conversation, etc. Therefore, in dealing with the structure of stories, we emphasize not chronological order but the actual arrangement and development of the stories as they are unfold, part by part.

2.2.1.5 Theme

Theme is the main idea expressed by the novelist through his or her novel. Theme can also be defined as the major idea of the story (Roberts and Jacobs, 1998: 55). Most times a literary work contains more than one idea. That is why a novel's theme can rarely be interpreted in only one way. The length of the novel, and the various characters, conflicts, and scenes found within the novel make the readers find more than one ideas that they will look at different aspects of the work to uncover different interpretations of the meaning of the story. To look for the major idea or the theme of a literary work or a novel, one must look for one idea which seems to turn up over and over again throughout the work.

Roberts and Jacobs (1998: 56) also explained about elements of novel based on the writer's tools. They are:

1. **Narration** is the reporting of actions in sequential order. The object of narration is to render the story, to make it clear and to bring it alive to the reader's imagination through the movement of sentences by the time.
2. **Style** is a primary skill of the writer in describing particular passage, choosing the level of the diction, and connecting the passage to the entire

work. A good style is the use of active verb and nouns that are specific and concrete.

3. **Point of view** is the voice of the story, the speaker who does the narrating. It is the way the reality of the story is made to seem authentic. It can be regard as the story's focus, the angle of vision from which things are not only seen and reported, but also judged.
4. **Description** is intended to cause readers to imagine or recreate the scenes and actions of the story. Description can be both physical (places and persons) and psychological (an emotion or set of emotions)
5. **Dialogue** is showing the story rather than reporting the story. If characters feel pain or declare love, their own words can be taken as the expression of what is on their minds. Dialogue can concern any topic, including personal feelings, reactions to the past, future plans, changing ideas, sudden realizations, political, social, philosophic, or religious ideas.
6. **Tone** refers to methods by which writers and speakers reveal attitudes or feelings. Tone reflects attitude toward a particular object or situation, and also toward listeners. It examines those aspects of situation, language, action, and background that bring out the attitude.
7. **Symbolism** is symbolic value in everyday objects that have meaning beyond themselves or bigger than themselves.
8. **Commentary** is needed by the readers to get the insight into the characters and actions of the story.

An author may use all the tools simultaneously. The story may be told by a character who is a witness, and thus it has a first-person point of view. The main character goes through a series of actions as a result of a carefully arranged plot. Because of this plot, together with the author's chosen method of narration, the story will follow a certain kind of arrangement or structure, such as a straightforward sequences or episodes. One thing that the action may demonstrate is the theme or central idea. The description of the writer's style may be manifested in ironic expressions. While at the same time the character's actions is made through dialogue in which the character is a participant. Because the condition of the character is like the condition of many persons in the world, the character herself of himself may be considered as a symbol. It is needless to observe that each of these elements is determinant of the others. Through all of these elements an author creates a fictional world that seems real to the reader.

2.2.2 Symbol

When people do not classify poems by their subject matter or themes to asking what kind of discourse poetry is, instead of prose-paraphrasing, people identify the "meaning" of a poem with its whole complex of structures. It means that people encounter the central structure of a poem. They are image, metaphor, symbol, and myth.

For example, people define the "Rose" as the red flower look beautiful. Other people may have another opinion that the rose can be the symbol of something, for example, rose as the symbol of love, or the symbol of a woman. As a result, both of the descriptions above contain values of art, because the specialty

lies in the differences of individual meanings. Furthermore, it is also a subjective description because people give meaning to anything based on their opinion, view, and interest. A writer or even a poet sometimes writes something not to give the imaginative information, but to deliver a feeling or impression by the use of imaginative languages. Therefore, the readers can capture the poetic values, the poetic meanings, or the hidden purposes of the writings. The description above is in line with the definition of symbol saying that “Symbol is an image, object, etc that suggests or refers to something else” (Hornby, 2000).

A symbol has a larger meaning beyond itself. When people see the world around them, they will see the mirror of their thought and feeling. Then it can create a symbol. For examples, when people see storm, they would think of anger. As people know that, the strength of storm can lash out the houses and trees. Therefore, when people make the natural object stand for an idea like strength, people will use it as a symbol. In the example above the natural object is storm, which symbolizes strength. Other examples are a lion or an eagle is a symbol of courage. A river in a scene could represent the flow of life, from birth to death. Flowers can symbolize youth or beauty, etc.

People can find symbol not only in poem but also in other literary works, such as, novel and drama. In literature, symbolism is used to provide meaning to the writing beyond what is actually being described. The plot and action that take place in a story can be thought of as one level, while the symbol of certain things in the writing acts on another level to enhance the story. Symbols can take place by having the theme of a story represented on a physical level, but not everything

in a story is necessarily symbolic. A garden landscape is just a garden, until it is contrasted with a bustling city, at which point the garden could symbolize tranquillity, peace, or escape.

Popenoe (1932:56) also treated about symbol that:

‘A *Symbol* can be defined as anything meaningfully that not only represents something else, but it is also a way of predefining or of conveying a certain attitude toward what it represents. Some symbols are so charged with certain meanings that they predefine some of the things they represent in socially significant ways.’

Symbols are extremely in helping people to comprehend abstract concepts such as “freedom”, “goodness”, and “badness.” For instance, a bird may stand for “freedom” because, to earth-bound humans, they seem to be able to go where they please. Similarly, “good” is sometimes represented by the colour white and “bad” by black.

In the book by Roberts and Jacobs (1998: 56), it is explained that symbolism is a mode that expands meaning. It is literary device developed from the connection real life people make between their own existence and particular objects, places, or occurrences either through experience or reading. A symbol creates a direct meaningful equation between (1) a specific object, scene, characters, or action and (2) ideas, values, persons, or ways of life. As a result , a symbol is a substitute for the elements being signified, much as the flag stands for the ideals of the nation. It means that symbol represents something standing for or something else. Symbol is an object which refers to another object, but also demands attention in its own right as a representation.

2.2.3 Sociology in Literature

Literature is said to be a reflection of society in which it was born. Different periods and styles of literature reflect the changes that took place in that particular society at various points of time. Indeed, literature has usually arisen in close connection with particular social institutions. In primitive society, we may even be unable to distinguish poetry from ritual, and work from play. Then, it goes without saying that there are relationships between literature and society. Literature is a social institution of society, a social creation of society, a reflection of society, as an imitation of mirror of society. Wellek and Warren (1949: 89) say:

‘Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and metre are social have arisen only in society. But, furthermore, literature “represents” life; and “life” is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner of subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary “imitation.’

Based on the explanation above, sociology in literature examines the relationship between literary work and how society is organized. Literature represents life and reflects social realities. We can learn many things related to social happenings in a certain society. Since all of writers are the member of society, he or she can be studied as a social being. They have possessed of a specific social status in their society. They receive some degree of social recognition and reward. As a member of society, an author can be inspired by his experiences in his life and in the environment of society where he or she lived with.

The relation between literature and society is derived from De Bonald, that “literature is an expression of society” (Wellek and Warren, 1949:90). It means that literature only depicts some aspects of social reality. It is a mirror and

expression of life in certain time and in current social situation, but not “completely” and “correctly” expressing the whole of life or even the whole life of a given time. The authors cannot express the life of their own time fully, that they only be “representative” of some their society on their age. In this sociological approach, it seems to mean that an author should be aware of specific social situations.

Here are classification of descriptive relation between literature and society (Wellek and Warren 1949:90):

1. Firstly, there is the sociology of the writer, the profession, and the institutions of literature. It includes the whole question of the economic basis of literary production, the social provenience and status of the writer, and his social ideology which may find expression in extra-literary pronouncements and activities.
2. Secondly, there is the content of the literary works. It relates to the implications and social purpose of the works of literature themselves.
3. Thirdly, there are the problem of the audience and the actual social influence of literature. It depends on how far literature is actually determined by its social setting, on its social setting, social change, and social development.

Wellek and Warren (1949:97) also stated that the writer is not only influenced by society; he or she influences it. Art not merely reproduces life but also shapes it. People may imitate their lives upon the patterns of the literary works such as novel. That is why literature is more as a transcript rather than as an

interpretation of life. Much the most common approach to show the relationship between literature and society is the study of work of literature as social documents. Literature is like a picture of social reality, a library of customs, a source book for the history of civilization, and a social document of social history. It is used to show the types of society in certain time.

Another quotation is stated by Marx and Engels as quoted by Kurniawan (2012: 45). Literature is the result of the ideas, concepts, and consciousness which are determined materially by the human social life. The literature position in society are (1) as the production of thought and the feeling of the author which is determined by economic based; (2) as representation of social class ideology of the author as well as he is a member of society; and (3) as the production and distribution of social class ideology of the author.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that sociology in literature is drawn from historical background of two main determiners. They are literature and society. The social involvement, attitude, and ideology of the writers can be studied not only in their writings, but also in their biographical documents. The writers have been citizens who argue about important questions of social and political problem. They actually have taken part in the issues of that time. Systematically, the problems of social origins, involvement, and ideology will lead to sociology of the writer as a type at a particular time and place. We can distinguish between writers according to their degree of integration into the social process. Therefore, sociology in literature is an approach to analyse literary works by considering sociological aspects.

2.2.4 Capitalist society

2.2.4.1 Society

A society is a collection of people who have a common identity, feeling of unity, and shared goals. It is a comprehensive social grouping, one that includes all the social institutions required to meet basic human needs (Popenoe, 1932:89).

Another quotation is by McKee (1969:128):

‘The inclusive networks of interaction among a culturally defined people sustain a complex social structure that provides for the totality of a way of life for that people. There are no larger groups of which this people are a part; this encompassing social structure is not subordinate part of a more encompassing one. It is the social group that encompasses all other social groups that exist among a people.’

The conception of society does not give any size. It can be large or small. A tribe, for example, may constitute a society even though its membership may be only a few thousands of people.

Every society constitutes a historic working out of a way of life, a set of human arrangements by which life is ordered and sustained. In order to sustain social order, every society must develop ways of handling some problems. Then an institution is needed as a social control because institution is clearly composed of norms and roles. The familial, economic, political, educational, and religious are institution that emerges around issues of the society.

Each society develops a social arrangement to legitimize the birth of the young, and then it is what people label *family* as an arrangement. Society consists of some families that have interaction between the members from the family to the society. Family is a social system that is responsive to the cultural and social milieu in which it operates.

The young in any society must be inducted into the culture, and trained both in values and in social skills. This is education. In the case of education, people can make a case an institution in the modern world better than in the primitive world. The existence of religion in a society is also necessary to be thought. It is usually defined as the ritualistic and structural expression of those most fundamental beliefs. It is the underlying moral outlook that unites the society in a moral consensus. Other has to do with the fact that every human society has to organize its population to work, to produce, and to distribute the material goods on which life depends. The economic structure also becomes institutionalized around norms governing productive processes and the rights and obligations of people as participants.

The explanation about society is also coming from Karl Marx. He stated that society is not an orderly system that regulates itself. Instead, he saw in society continuous conflict and change (Popenoe, 1932:24). Societies follow historical laws determined by economic forces, and human history as a series of inevitable conflicts between economic classes. Marx's view of social classes and the importance of economic factors in our lives are regarded as a major contribution to the society.

Related to Marx's opinion, society is best viewed as an arena in which there is a constant struggle for power. Marx identifies two classes in a society. They are the working class or *proletariat*, and the owner of the means or *bourgeoisie*. The conflict between these two classes will lead to the revolutionary overthrow of capitalist societies, with classes societies as the final outcome (Marx, 1848). Then,

this concept about class position of Marx leads to the social stratification in its development because the social stratification derived from the economic organization of society.

2.2.4.2 Capitalism

Capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership of wealth. It is an organization of the economy, and includes such things as free labour, the free market, private property, and competition among relatively equal economic units (McKee, 1969:425). Under this system, the means for producing and distributing goods included the land, labour, and capital are owned, operated, and traded for the purpose of generating profits by a small minority of people. This group of people refers as the capitalist society. The majority of people must sell their ability to work in return for a wage or salary who called as the working class.

Capitalism is characterized by the private ownership of resources and the use of a system of markets and prices to coordinate and direct economic activity. In such a system each participant is motivated by his or her own selfish interest. Each economic unit seeks to maximize its income through individual decision making. Popenoe (1932:469) states that there are some basic characters of capitalism. They are as the following:

a. Property

Property is one of the corner stones of the capitalist system. Almost all goods (lands, factories, machines, natural resources, etc.) are owned by individual or group. By owning property, individual or a group has the freedom to use these goods to its best advantage in the economy.

According to Marxian perspective, two assumptions are made: first that the right of the private property creates two basic classes, those who owned property and those who are not, and the former had power as a consequence of having property. It means that the right of property does create power for its possessors over those who are propertyless. Control of the scarce resources necessary for human subsistence has always created a powerful social class in any human society, whether agrarian or industrial. A second assumption is that ownership means actual control and operation. The bourgeois property owners are also the operating entrepreneurs, the “bosses”, who have functional responsibility for the daily operation of the business.

b. Profit

Profit is the goal of those who own and manage the means of production. In capitalist theory, owners are free to decide how they will use their profit. They may raise their own standards of living right away, expand their enterprises, invest in other areas of the economy, in whatever way to ensure themselves not only of immediate comfort, but also the likelihood of future profit. Moreover, the amount of profit is not restricted. Today, government requires that a portion of the profits reserved for taxes, and that workers have a right to a fair wage, and many owners offer their managers some share of the profit in order to attract good executive and give them an incentive for careful management. Less often, workers have

negotiated contracts that grant them a small percentage of the owner's profit as well.

c. Competition

Competition is also known as a profit system where individual's motives are restricted to gain profit from their capital investment. Through competition, different producers of a particular commodity seek to appeal to the greatest possible number of buyers. Capitalism admires a free competition in doing business. Winning the market is the important thing. Competitors are continually changing their prices and the character of their goods in an effort to capture a greater portion of the market. Ideally, competition inspires technological progress as manufacturers try to outdo one another's product improvement.

Capitalism involves the advance of capital through the purchase of commodities in the form of money, not the exchange of commodities. Money, in fact, is a negative factor that estranges the worker from the result of his labour and prevents people to realize their potentiality. Capitalists also transform the purchase into other commodities which can command a higher price, and thus yield a profit. Marx (1867:197) states:

‘The process of production, considered on the hand, as the unity of the labour process and the process of creating value is production of commodities; considered on the other hand, as the unity of the labour process and the process of producing surplus-value, it is the capitalist process of production of commodities.’

The capitalists, to whom workers must sell their “labour power”, or ability to do work, in return for a wage, own these means. Capitalism is based on the

exploitation of the working class (proletariat) by the owner of capital (factories, machinery, and working capital), who's profits come from the difference between the wages of labour and the value of the product.

2.2.4.3 Capitalist in society

Capitalist literally means a person who invests in a business. Lodge excerpted by Samekto (2005: 10), suggested that capitalist is one who has accumulated capital. He provided capital for employment in enterprises. The capitalist entrepreneur, who puts up the capital for an enterprise, has ownership of the machinery and materials that go into the production of good. These goods are sold for profit on the market. He is the owner-operator, who combines in his labour the functions of managing and capitalizing and owning the business.

The capitalists or bourgeoisie have successfully enslaved the working class or proletariat through economic policies and production of goods. Due to the division of labour within the capitalist society, workers do not have contact any longer with the entire process of producing, distributing, and consuming material goods. Individuals are cut off from the full value of their work as well as from each other, each performing discrete functional roles assigned to him or her by the bourgeoisie or capitalist.

Individual profit obviously is the most important thing in the capitalist society. Capital is a power and it becomes the main objective and measurement of the capitalist society. By the strength of capital, the owner has an opportunity to accumulate the private ownership, and he can exist in the society in the sense of having ability to determine his own life. Capital owner, different from labour,

does not need to work for wages by selling his time and power. In other words, owning capital means that man has an authority in the society. He has an authority of determining his own life and other people's life that becomes his labour. Only the biggest profit accumulator will gain the biggest authority in the society.

Whenever we talk about capitalist, we also discuss about labour power, working class, profit and purchase commodity. Marx claims that no previous theorist has been able to adequately explain how capitalism as a whole can make a profit. Marx's own solution relies on the idea of exploitation of the worker. In improving conditions of production, the capitalist purchases the worker's labour power/his ability to labour. Marx (1867:577) states that capitalist production separates labour power from the means of labour. It shows the explanation of labour and continuously forces the labour to sell his power in order to live, and enables the capitalist to purchase labour power in order to enrich himself.

In a capitalistic society, Marx as quoted by Blessler (1999:213) declared that such an ideology leads to fragmentation and alienation of the proletariat (workers). Marx believes that the history and an understanding of people, their actions, and beliefs are determined by economic conditions. The history of people is directly based on the production of goods and the social relationships that develop from this situation. He also assumes that the totality of people's experience, social interactions, employment, and other day to day activities are directly responsible for shaping and developing an individual's personal consciousness. This view then becomes one of the references for sociologist in investigating the social phenomenon.

2.2.4.4 Marxism

Marxism is a pioneer theory that covers and studies about three major fields. They are economic, political and social conditions. The economic practices can influence not only social and political conditions in one society but also history, culture, education and even religion. Marx argues that the economic means of production within a society (the base) both engenders and controls all human institution and ideologies (the superstructure) including all social and legal institutions, political and educational system, religions and arts (Bressler, 1999:212).

According to Karl Marx, history and an understanding of people and their actions and beliefs were determined by economic condition. Firstly, he said that the economy class position of the author is a prominent factor which determines the ideas and production of the author. Secondly, he said that literature is the result of people thinking and feeling, therefore the ideology existence of literature presents the author social class (cited by Kurniawan, 2012:44). Marx believed that an individual's participation in the production process provides him a crucial life experience, one that shapes his beliefs and strongly influences his behaviour.

Marxism had already flourished in the nineteenth century as a pragmatic view of history that offered the working classes of society an opportunity to change their world and their live. Marx asserted that as a society progress from a feudal system as its economic mode of production to a more market-based economy, the actual progress for producing, distributing, and consuming goods becomes more complex. The desire and expectations of the various social classes

will clash. For Marx, class is defined access to the means of production that is the resources of wealth. The upper classes or bourgeoisie control the means of production and are in conflict with the lower classes or proletariat. Marx believed that such a clash or social conflict leads to a radical change in the economic base of society from a feudal system of power based on inherited wealth and status to a capitalist system based on the ownership of private property.

Another quotation by Marx and Engels as quoted by Bressler (1999:213) is stated that literature is the result of the ideas, concepts, and consciousness which are determined materially by the human social life. Marx viewed society not as an orderly system, but as the outcome of class conflict. He did not believe that society is an orderly system that regulates itself. Instead, he saw in society continuous conflict and change. Societies follow historical laws determined by economic forces, and human history as a series of inevitable conflicts between economic classes. Marx's view of social classes and the importance of economic factors in our live is regarded as a major contribution to the society.

It is clear that the literature theory of Marx conceives shapes, manners, and social meanings of literature that relate to history and social situation in a time period. Marxism is a theory that proposes the only basic thing of human activity and problems are born from the economic aspect on their life. It is an analysis by showing how an author reflects his or her ideology into his or her works. His or her ideology can be examined through the fictional world's character, setting, society, or any other aspect of the text. From this starting point, the critic may then as an investigation into that particular author's social class.

2.2.5 England in Nineteenth Century

The nineteenth century is the Victorian period, the years between 1837 and 1901 and named after the great Queen Victoria, was a time of great development. The population of England represented various classes, occupations, and ways of life (Freeman, 1997).

In this era, England was moving steadily in the direction of becoming Europe's most stable and prosperous country. The industrial revolution, the railway age, steam engines were being used in mines, factories and ships. Small towns were beginning to swell into smoky centres of manufacturing industry. All this was taking place under a government and legislature that were still narrowly restricted to the privileged few, who were wealthy by birth or becoming wealthy in commerce (Fletcher, 2008:251). The transportation of the period served as the forerunner of much of the transportation used today and the advances in medicine were also instrumental in changing the face of medicine forever.

By the advancements of Victorian times, you could travel one of three ways: by train, by horse, or on foot. The most common means of transportation was by the horse, for it was used by rich and poor alike. The rich owned fancy coaches that had every accessory one could ever need for living on the road, and the poor would go about town on the cheap omnibuses that carried twenty people at a time.

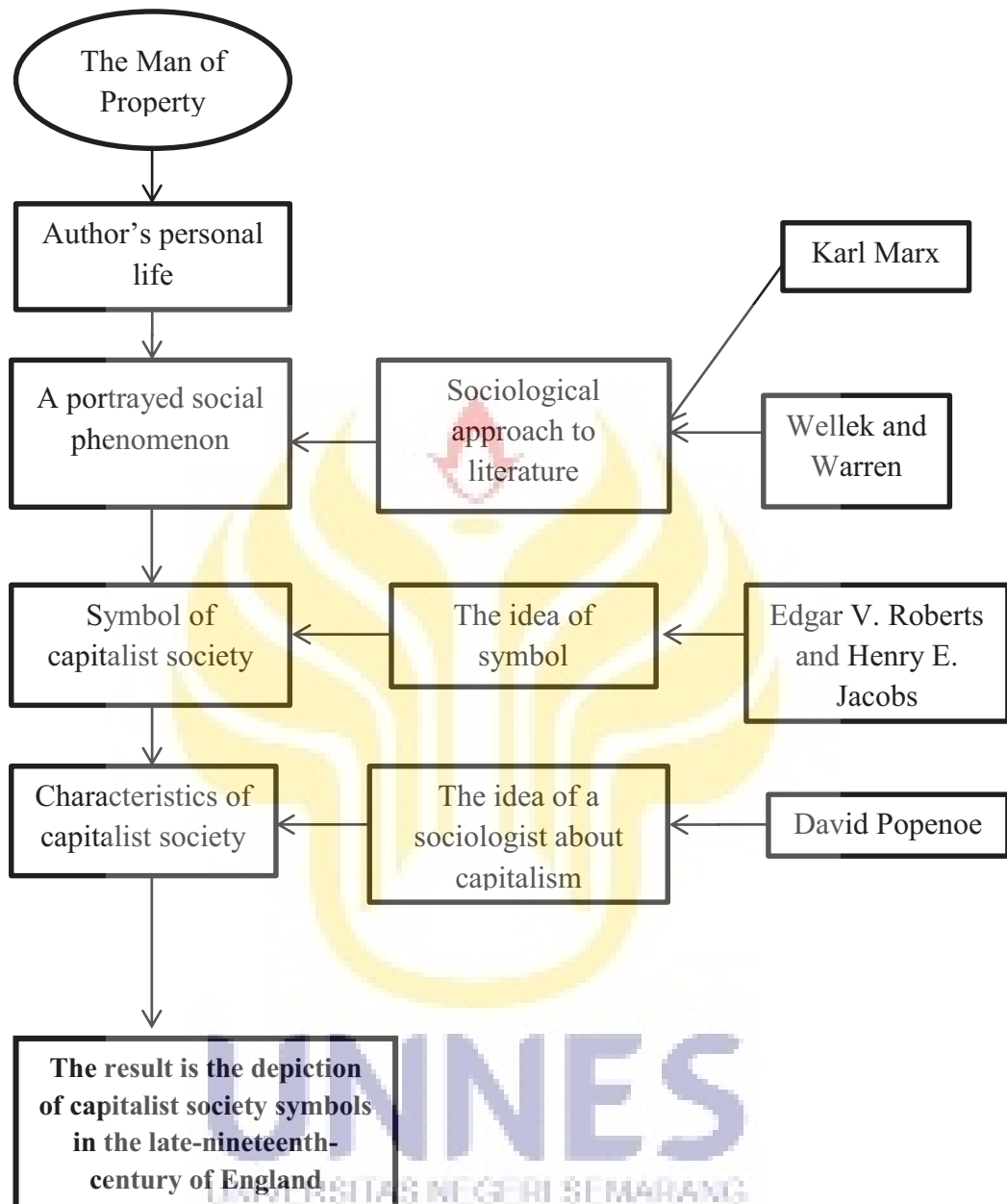
According to Albert (1979), Victorian England was also called as a man's world. More specifically, it was a rich, the upper-class, man's world, and even better if you had land, a large house, a title, and a doting wife. Women of this class enjoyed a life full of all the things money could buy; travel, fine clothes,

good food and of course, servants and staff to do chores for them. One of the most important things to know in Victorian society was good etiquette. Both men and women had their own set of rules of etiquette. There was a rule of etiquette for almost everything you did in a day. For women, there were rules about what kind of jewellery one should wear as well as when and where. Who to walk with, who to dance with, how and when to speak to a stranger, were all very critical knowledge. For men, there were rules about bowing, hat tipping, chaperonage, where to sit and next to whom, even about the circumstances in which it was correct or not to smoke or drink in front of ladies. There was also a correct title for almost every type of profession, social standing and rank.

2.3 Theoretical framework

In this research, the researcher uses sociological approach as the literary reference. This approach assumes that a literary works are a portrayal of its contemporary society's condition. To support this research, the researcher also uses the theory from Karl Marx. Marx stated that literature is the result of the ideas, concepts, and consciousness which are determined materially by the human social life. Through the sociological approach and the Karl Marx's theory above, the researcher tries to explain what symbols are found in the novel, *The Man of Property*, and how the symbols represent capitalist society which reflects in the novel.

The theoretical framework has drawn as following:



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter presents conclusion and suggestion. The first sub-chapter contains the conclusion of the interpretation to answer the problems in the study. The second sub-chapter consists of some suggestions for further study.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion related to the symbols of capitalist society as reflected in John Galsworthy's novel, *The Man of Property*.

The Man of Property novel is a novel which tells about the life of capitalist society through Forsyte family, an upper-class family who have abundance of wealth. By showing the everyday activities of Forsyte's members through the lifestyle, attitude and the way of thinking, this novel represents some symbols of capitalist society. The symbols are fashionable clothes, nickname, big houses, city, great horses, and expensive barrister which are found through the intrinsic elements of the novel, character, setting, and plot.

Regarding to the concept that capitalist society is a group of people who are applying capitalism in their daily social life, the researcher uses an idea from a sociologist named David Popenoe to support this study. Popenoe stated that there

are three basic characters of capitalism. They are property, profit, and competition. Starting from this point, the researcher found out that the symbols of capitalist society which have been mentioned represent those three basic characters of capitalism. First, the characteristic of property is indicated by the symbols in the form of big houses and fashionable clothes. Second, the characteristic of profit is indicated by the symbols in the form of city and nickname. Third, the characteristic of competition is indicated by the symbols in the form of great horses and expensive barrister.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion and the analysis above, the researcher would like to present some suggestions related to the analysis. First, in studying literature, it is better for people to study not only for literary study and appreciation but also for finding some values which consist in a story. The values in a story can help people to discern what is right and wrong in life and make people become a better self. Later, in order to get the value of a literature, the readers should understand and know the intrinsic and extrinsic meaning of the literary work so that they can improve their ways of reading novels by understanding and getting the meaning of the author's idea and the story itself.

Second, for the purpose of student's development in criticizing literary works, the researcher suggested that reading and investigating literary works are recommended for students since it will sharpen their intuition about literature and it will improve their skill in studying literature.

Third, for students who want to analyze *The Man of Property*, it is better to seek for the other angle to view the work objectively and look for the different facts about this work. It will enrich our knowledge about *The Man of Property* by John Galsworthy.



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APPENDIX D

THE RESULT OF DATA CLASSIFICATION

Question Number	Supporting Data (the number of datum)	Total
1	2,3,5,6,8,9,11,12	8
2	14,15,16,17,18,19	6

